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THE QUEEN

CHRISTMAS

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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand-"Francesca da Rimini." If one is to be influenced by the hearty appreciation and loud acclaim with which Frederick Warde and Louis James were received at the Grand last night in that overpowering tragedy, "Francesca da Rimini," this combination will do a great business during their Christmas engagement here at the same house in "The Lion's Mouth" and "Henry IV." The company carries its own scenery and gave a commendable performance. The interest in "Francesca da Rimini" begins with the rising of the first curtain and increases until the event of the triple tragedy with which the drama closes. Messrs. Warde and James were fairly idolized during the evening, were given repeated curtain calls and every climax received applause. Guy Lindsley, who was last seen here with Modjeska, had a prominent part as Count Paolo, playing it to the limit. Lindsley was somewhat of a revelation to those accustomed to see him in inferior roles. Edythe Chapman was the Francesca. Hers is a new face in Indianapolis. Miss Chapis a new face in Indianapolis. Miss Chapman has an imposing stage presence, dresses sumptuously and acts prettily. If there be a fault it is in her forced staginess that might be taken for high art in smaller cities, but must necessarily be subdued before any artist can ever hope to rank with the best. This applies almost solely to her voice, that is high and has a whining tone, rather than intense earnestness, for which the chest voice is more appropriate. The the chest voice is more appropriate. The general acting of the company was even, implying that the people have all been carefully selected. The cast was:

Lanciotto, the Hunchback. Count Paolo, his brother.....Guy Lindsley Malatesta, Lord of Rimini, head of the

Ghibelines Bever'y W. Turner
Beppo Pepe, Malatesta's jester Louis James
Cardinal Malespina Ernest Warde
Rene, a troubadour Charles Clark centio Mark Ellsworth Officer of Ghibelines......John C. Hickey

dovico, a page Miss Flora Gaine Marco, a page.......Miss Ethel Wells Francesca, Guido's daughter..... Ritta, her maid.....Miss Edythe Chapman

Eddy Foy in "Off the Earth." The record for large audiences at the Grand Opera House, Chicago, was broken last Thursday night when the present engagement of the American Travesty Company celebrated the one-thousandth stage appearance in Chicago of Eddie Foy, the star of their organization. More people were in the theater that evening than ever before at one time. During the world's fair season the Grand played to packed audiences for weeks and weeks with such attractions as Sol Smith Russell and Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag," not forgetting the Thomas Q. Seabrook opera company; therefore it may be well imagined that Thursday both the seating and standing capacity of that large auditorium was tested to the limit. The second greatest number of peo-ple that the prosperous Grand ever held was the night that the Spanish princess, Eulalia, witnessed a performance. Eddie Foy's great success, "Off the Earth," will be here in all its glory at English's next Monday for four nights and a Christmas matinee. Eddie Foy, Kate Uart, Louise Montague, Sadle MacDonald and nearly one hundred others are in the production, which is pronounced as wonderful as it is

Last Day of "Fantasma." Fun and frolic, mirth and mystery, weird cenes and incantations, marvelous mechanism, handsome transformations and unique specialties are to be found in the Hanlon Brothers' greatest fairy spectacle, "Fantasma." There is hardly a foot of painted surface which does not contain some contrivance for producing astonishing effects, and it is simply impossible for even the trained and watchful eye to catch all the sudden and surprising changes which are made. From the moment the curtain rises until it falls on the final tableau all is activity and motion on the stage, and the action progresses rapidly and with almost kaleidoscopic effect. Mr. Ed Hanlon has full charge of the production here. "Fantasma" will be seen for the last time this afternoon and to-night at English's Opera House.

College of Music Recital. The third concert of the artists' recitals. given by the College of Music, occurred last evening at the Propylaeum. Miss Esther St. John, a soprano of Chicago, gave a recital. Miss St. John is a young woman of pleasing presence and adds to a good style and cultivation a perfectly distinct enuncha-tion. Miss St. John's programme was varied and included groups of songs from Nevin, Schumann, Schubert and others.

Pauline Hall To-Morrow Night. Pauline Hall in a new role and with an exceptionally strong company comes to the

Grand Opera House to-morrow night, com-

mencing an engagement of three nights and Saturday matinee. The play is an operatic comedy entitled "Dorcas," which was written for Miss Hall by that brilliant author, Harry Paulton, Pauline Hall impersonates three characters in this work. "Dorcas" is provided with a number of tuneful melodies. In the supporting company are included a large number of well known comic opera favorites who have known comic opera favorites who have been identified with many successes in this city. The company is claimed to be the best Pauline Hall ever had.

Notes of the Stage. Fitzsimmons appears in a three-minute sparring bout and gives a fine exhibition of bag punching" during the performance at

"Blacklisted" closes its engagement at the Park to-night. To-morrow afternoon and the rest of the week "Killarney and the Rhine" will be presented with several scenes illustrative of Ireland and Germany. Saturday night the "Black Patti" Concert Company will appear at English's in a fine programme. This company consists of the Black Patti (Mme. Sissieretta Jones), Mathilde Walter, contralto; Vincenzo Billotti, tenor; Orme Darvall, basso; Felix Heink, planist, and Little Ruby, the phenomenal child dancer. The Black Patti has a beautiful voice, which shows the result of skilled training, and she certainly ranks among the greatest sopranos of the day.

WILL NOT BE CAPT. SLAUGHTER.

Reorganization of Company B, Terre Haute, Held to Be Vold.

Brigadier General McKee has disapproved the reorganization of Company B, First Regiment, I. L. I., at Terre Haute, for irregularities. The officer in charge at the time of the reorganization was Col. Ebel and he declined to muster in the man who was elected captain, who defeated Captain Biegler by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty. Captain Biegler raised the point that Slaughter had been dishonorably discharged from the company in its former enlistment and was therefore not eligible for membership. The law not requiring the captain of a company to be elected from the membership Slaughter's friends in the the membership Slaughter's friends in the reorganization sought to reinstate him in the company by electing him captain. Col. Ebel retused to pass upon the question of Slaughter's eligibility and referred the question to General McKee. It is declared to be contrary to the articles of the War Department. The company was not properly organized, General McKee also says, because it did not contain enough men old enough to enlist. Second Lieutentant D. C. Slocum was ordered to take command until the reorganization could be accomplished the reorganization could be accomplished

TRIED THE HANGING ROUTE.

Henry Smith Found Hanging to Beam in His Barn.

Henry Smith, a farmer living one mile south of Irvington, attempted suicide yesterday morning by hanging. At 8:30 o'clock his wife found him suspended by a rope tied to a beam in the barn. She cut him down and summoned Dr. Thompson, of Irvington. Smith will recover, so the doctor thinks. He has been despondent for several days past over business affairs. A few days ago he brought a load of hay to this city and after standing all day on market had to sell it for \$9, half what it was

CITY NEWS NOTES.

The Meridian W. C. T. U. will meet this afternoon at 2:30 at the home of Mrs. Oakes, No. 365 College avenue. Lister Jones, an eleven-year-old lad, reported missing from the home of his parents at No. 67 South Noble street. The art exhibit at St. John's School, under the management of the Sisters of Providence, will be open to-day and to-mor-

Nearly four thousand tickets have been sold for the entertainment to be given to-night in Red Men's Hall for the benefit of Sim Coy.

St. Mary's Hall, on Central avenue, closed yesterday for the Christmas vacation. The operetta, "The Greek Festival," has been navoidably postponed until after the holi-There will a special meeting of the Press Club Thursday, Dec. 20, at 4 o'clock, to hear the report of the committee on secur-

ing new clubrooms. All members are in ged The First Assistant Postmaster-general has called upon Postmaster Sahm for a map of the postoffice, together with the out stations, so as to show their distance from the central office.

The John Marshall Club, composed of students of the law school, meets next Thursday evening in the moot court room. John R. Wilson will deliver his lecture on John Marshall. The students will determine in debate how United States Senators should be elected.

Bourke Cockran Will Be There. The committee on arrangements appointed by the city Democratic clubs met at the Grand Hotel last night to complete arrangements for the Democracy at Tomlinson Hall, Jan 8. The committee did not con-clude its work and will meet again to-day. It was announced last night that Bourke Cockran, of New York, and per-haps Senator Hill would be present. Sena-tors Voorhees and Turple, of Indiana, will be here with a plausible explanation of how the party was defeated. Congressman Mar-

officiate as toastmaster. American Federation of Labor. The removal of the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor to this city will, it is claimed by union labor men, increase the interest in organized labor. The International Stone Masons' Union and the International Typographical Union both have their headquarters in Indianapolis, and both have strong influence in the federa-tion. The Indianapolis members of the order were stanchly allied to President Gompers and the news of his defeat by John Mc-Bride, of the Miners' Union, was received with some displeasure. A few years ago the federation had 1,000,000 members, but in the last few years it has diminished in num-

tin, of the Twelfth district, and chairman of the pensions committee, will address the soldiers. Governor Claude Matthews is to

Retail Clerks Discuss Holiday Work The retail clerks held a meeting last night to discuss the proposition submitted by Mr. Bliss, of the Progress store, to keep the stores open until noon on Christmas day and remain closed all of New Year's day, instead of closing on Christmas and being open half of New Year's day. The proposition is not looked upon with favor by most of the married clerks, although their opposition is not very strong. They say they prefer working all of New Year's day to working Christmas morning That is the morning of all the year which they want to spend at home with their wives and children.

Charges Against Patrolman Asch. Charges were filed yesterday against patrolman Asch by W. G. Robinson, 514 Virginia avenue. Robinson says Asch stood by and saw Mrs. Schue assault him and when asked to protect him refused to do anything. When he complained to the officer, Robinson says Asch called him hard names and threatened to break his head. Asch denies the entire statement.

Surprised the Secretary of State. The South Bend Stock Company yesterday filed its annual report with the Sec retary of State. Such reports are of so rare occurrence that only twice have they been made during the term of the rresent Secretary of State. The law requires manufacturing concerns to make this report

but as no penalty is provided few pay any attention to it. Hauling of Market Garbage.

The Board of Public Safety yesterday passed an order requiring all persons who have market stands to clean up and haul away all garbage from their respective The city has been paying \$50 month for this work in the past, which amounts to \$600 a year, which will now be saved by the city.

Ten More Motor Cars Ordered. Ten new vestibule cars were ordered yesterday by the Citizens' Street-railroad Company. These, with the fifteen ordered a short time ago, will give the company 125 closed cars. Messrs. Verner, McKee and Clay are still in the city considering the company's business.

Methon in Her Madness. Ella Williams, aged seventeen years, living at No. 348 Columbia avenue, was yesterday declared insane. She imagines that man she meets wants to propose mar-

FLAWS FOUND IN CARLISLE'S CUR-RENCY REFORM MEASURE.

Springer, Forced to Admit that It Needs Several Changes.

INTERESTING DEBATE

IN WHICH SICKLES, WALKER, HALL AND OTHERS TOOK PART.

The Massachusetts Man's Scheme, on Which He Worked Six Years-A "Bubble" Discovered by Turpie.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Speaker Crisp and the House leaders reached a tacit agreement to-day by which the adjournment for the holiday recess will be taken at the close of the session next Saturday and the reassembly will be at noon, Jan. 3 The discussion on the Carlisle currency bill began to-day, but the opening of the debate was a disappointment. It lacked both spirit and interest and was devoid of sensational features. Mr. Springer, the chairman of the banking and currency committee, who made the first speech in support of the measure, gave a plain statement of its objects and details and gave a review of the arguments in its favor on the lines of those contained in the report. Mr. Walker, the leader of the minority of the committee, devoted most of his time to an elaboration of his own bill. As usual, he was incisive, emphatic and aggressive, and the House gave him close attention, Mr. Hall, a Democratic member of the committee, from Missouri, closed the debate for the day. An effort to agree on the limitations of the debate failed to-day and it will probably be allowed to run on for the remainder of days the committee on rules, will, unless the measure loses casts in the meantime, bring in a rule to close the debate and force

Mr. Springer lost no time in bringing the bill before the House. Immediately after the call of committees for reports, the chairman of the banking and currency committee moved that the House go into committee of the whole for consideration of the Carlisle measure. His motion prevailed without division, and Mr. Richardson took the chair. Mr. Walker, in charge of the opposition to the measure, gave notice that, at the proper time, he would offer a sub-

Mr. Springer, before entering on his argument, attempted to effect an arrangement by unanimous consent for fixing the limits of depate. He asked that general debate should be considered closed on Saturday next, when the holiday recess would b taken, Mr. Walker protested against any arrangement at this time. He said he felt convinced that no member would discuss the measure in other than a serious vein. The subject was too grave. It could not be trifled with. When Mr. Springer's request was referred, Mr. Simpson promptly ob-

The attempts to reach an agreement hav-ing failed Mr. Springer took the floor and delivered the opening speech in favor of the currency bill. The great importance of the pending measure, he began, could not be more effectively emphasized than by referring to the report of the Controller of the Currency, which showed that last year there were eight million depositors in na-tional banks having a capital stock ag-gregating \$1,069,000,000. Their deposits mounted to \$4,220,000,000. Mr. Springer declared that the committee had given the subject the most careful consideration. It had carefully examined the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, had called before it some of the ablest financiers in the country, and the result had been the presentation of the pending bill as a measure of financial reform. He did not pretend to say that the bill represented the views of individual members of the committee. It was a con promise and, as such, harmonized fairly the views of all. Mr. Springer then proceeded to detail at length the scheme of the bill, reviewing much of the ground cov-ered in his report, which has already been

SICKLES SEES A BLUNDER. Mr. Sickles interrupted Mr. Springer to ask him how he reconciled the second and fifth sections of the bill. The second provided that the noteholders should have a first lien on the assets of the bank issuing them; the fifth gave the association of banks contributing to the safety fund a first lien on the assets. Mr. Springer replied that the proposed act gave the billholders the first lien on the assets; the banking association a first lien on the "remaining" assets. "But the word 'remaining' is not in the fifth section," said Mr. Sickles. "That will be the effect of the law," remarked Mr. Springer, "It is not law yet," retorted Mr. Sickles, sententiously. "You must vote it through

Springer finally admitted that the 'remaining' should have been incorporated in the lifth section, but said that was one of the slight defects of the bill that could be readily corrected "In case of a panic, if half the banks in this proposed system," inquired Mr. Ma-hon, "should fail, would the other half be assessed to redeem the falled banks'

"Certainly "What if the solvent banks would be bankrupted to aid the insolvent?" "There would be no such result," replied Springer. "If all the banks should fail under this system, the noteholders would

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Simpson Springer admitted that time alone determine the amount of circulation which would be taken out under any law. out that as far as the retirement of the legal tenders was concerned, for every dollar deposited in the treasury by the banks, \$2 in circulating notes would be issued.

While Mr. Springer was discussing the provision looking to the ultimate redemption and retirement of the legal tenders, emphasizing the necessity for this by pointing out that the treasury had within the year twice been forced to issue bonds protect the redemption, Mr. Cannon, Illinois, asked whether it was not true that the \$100,000,000 borrowed to maintain resumption had in reality been used to pay the current expenses of the government? "There is nothing in this bill on that subect," responded Mr. Springer curtly. Springer gave notice that at the proper time he would offer sundry amendnents looking to the perfection of the bill

among them, one permitting the deposit of currency certificates issued under the acof 1872, \$54,000,000 of which were outstand-Mr. Dingley chided Mr. Springer for in consistency in now supporting a bill which contained a provision for the repeal of the 0 per cent, tax on State banks, a measure which he had earnestly opposed less than six months ago.

Mr. Springer insisted that he did oppose the repeal of the tax on State banks as a separate measure, but when made a part of a general system of financial reform he considered it safe, although he was frank to say that he would prefer simply nationa; bank circulation. MR. WALKER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Walker, who was in charge of the opposition to the measure, then took the floor. He began with a statement of the essence of the Baltimore plan. The beginning and the end of that plan, he said, was to give the national banks power to withdraw their United States bonds from the treasury and issue circulating notes on their assets up to 50 per cent. It afforded not a shadow of relief, and did not deserve a moment's consideration. Again, the bill presented by the Secretary of the Treasury was an amazing scheme. The bill had not a feature that could be enacted, except after remodeling, without endangering the fnancial interests of the country. Mr. Carlisle had drawn the bill over night. He described the peril of the present condition of things in the banking world, the dangers that threatened. Yet the committee on banking and currency had dawdled away its time until this undigested scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury had been thrown into the hop-per when, after a few hearing, it had been brought into the House without a single

passed in place of the Carlisle bill. "That would be done if you had the courage of your convictions," continued he, addressing the Democratic side, "but falling in that, I hope you will recommit the Carlisle bill as I feel you surely will when you know its character." While contrasting his bill with that of Mr. Carlisle's, he dwelt on the advantage of divorcing trade from the government, of allowing banks to proceed under the laws of trade, not the laws of commerce. A bank, he said, could not be drained of gold like the federal treasury. The government could not refuse gold. A

The government could not refuse gold. A bank and its customers were mutually dependent. A bank could pay optionally in gold and silver under his bill. The laws of trade, the necessities of the case and the necessity of protecting the currency would determine the coin to be paid. The Bank of France furnished an analogy. The Bank of France would pay in silver, if silver would do as well as gold. If the purposes for which the money was to be used required gold, gold would be paid in any quantity. The laws of Congress could be defied; the laws of trade never. WOULD RETIRE SHERMAN NOTES. While describing the manner in which his bill would redeem and retire the legal tenders, Mr. Tracey interrupted him to ask if his bill would retire the Sherman notes. "Yes, sir," replied Mr. Walker. "Read my bill and you will find all the details worked out. I have not been at work on this bill for six years for nothing. Nor am I," he added, "the most stupid man in the world. (Laughter.) I have been laboring single-handed," he continued, lifting his arm aloft, "until fifteen months ago, when I delivered my Chicago speech. That roused the country somewhat, and it has been rous-ing ever since." (Laughter.)

Mr. Walker's elaboration of the terms of his bill attracted the closest attention, and members crowded about, firing at him endless succession of questions, all of which he dexterously met and parried. His bill, he declared, would bring the country back to the old Democratic currency doctrines of Jackson and Benton. The banks, when it was in operation, would hold \$250,000,000 of gold and \$250,000,000 of silver.

Speaking of the onerous work placed upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the attempt to keep up the gold reserve in times of financial depression, Mr. Walker created a laugh. "Manning died in office." said he. "Windom died in office. I say to you that any man who runs the Treasury Department under the existing conditions for four years and does not die, has not done his In concluding, Mr. Walker, while depre-cating the effect of the Carlisle bill, said

that he had no doubt that in presenting it the Secretary had no other than the highest patriotic motive of serving his country. He spoke two hours and was applauded by many Democrats as well as Mr. Hall, of Missouri, also a member of mmittee on banking and currency who followed Mr. Walker, said it must be listinctly understood by members that the Walker bill was not under discussion, and that when they came to vote they must vote either for the Carlisle bill or a continuation of the present system. Mr. Hall contended that the Carlisle bill was opposed by the national banks because they pre-ferred the Baltimore plan. Why? Because n the Baltimore plan the government stood behind the notes issued, and in the Parisle bill the banks themselves were responsible for their notes. Mr. Hall insisted that every bank official summoned before the committee has been forced to dmit, when cornered, that currency issued inder the Carlisle bill would be entirely afe. They had opposed the bill on account of the fifth section, which made the banks solely responsible for their issues. He also repudiated the statements that this bill had been prepared in haste. It had, he said, been prepared after fifteen months of investigation by the banking and currency committee and twenty months of suffering

by the treasury. At the conclusion of Mr. Hall's speech the committee rose.

Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, reported the postoffice appropriation bill. Then, at 5:15 p. m., the House adjourned.

Mr. Bland's "Scheme." WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Representative Bland has prepared a currency scheme of his own. His bill provides for the free coinage of silver and for the deposit of gold and silver bullion and the issuance of legal-tender notes upon it. The bullion is to be subsequently coined and the coin notes are to be redeemed in gold and silver without discrimination as may be most advantageous to the government. Provision is also made for issuing coin notes on standard silver coin. All the outstanding gold and silver certificates are to be retired and coin notes are to be substituted there-for. Provision is also made for the re-demption of outstanding greenbacks and treasury notes in gold or silver coin without discrimination. An emergency fund is created so that in case of panic or money stringency the Secretary of the Treasury may, on deposit of United States interestbearing bonds, issue to depositors of the bonds coin notes. Interest on such bonds is to go to the government while they are on deposit, and should they mature while oh deposit they are to be canceled. Concerning the measure Mr. Bland says: "The main idea of it is to convert all our money into coin and coin notes instead of silver certificates and national bank notes. and also to secure free coinage of gold and

TURPIE TALKS AGAIN.

He Denounces the Nicaraguan Canal Scheme as a Bubble. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- Another resolution providing for union with Canada made its appearance in the Senate to-day, having been introduced by Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, who stated that he would do anything in his power at any time to further the consummation of such union. Senator Hill delivered a speech on his proposition for a rule to close debate, which was listened to with close attention by many of the Senators. Mr. Turple coninued his speech in denunciation of the Nicaraguan canal bill, declaring that it appeared to him to have every indication of

One of the first acts of the Senate was to pass an appropriation of \$100,000 for public printing. Chairman Cockrell, of the appropriations committee saying that it was absolutely necessary or the public printing would come to a stop this evening.

Mr. Dolph, in reporting adversely a general land forfeiture bill, expressed the belief that Congress had not the power to forfelt these lands, but that the right to them was vested in the railroad. Even if Congress had the power to forfeit them it would be unjust and inequitable to the railroad companies.

Mr. Berry said in reply to Mr. Dolph's remarks that the majority in committee for reporting the bill adversely was but one. and that five members, including himself, had voted favorably for its passage. In order to get the bill on the calendar one member had changed his vote and had consented to an adverse report for that pur-pose. He declared that the Senate ought to pass the bill and said that the railroads were not entitled to one foot of the land. On motion of Mr. Carey the Senate passed the bill to perfect title to the town site of

Mr. Gallinger presented a resolution inviting the annexation of Canada. In presenting the resolution Mr. Gallinger said it had been written by one of the best known subjects of Great Britain, a strong advocate of continental union, a member for nine years of the Dominion Parliament, and now connected with one of the New York papers. He (Gallinger) had no doubt of the ultimate political union of Canada and the United States, and he would do any thing in his power at any time to further its consummation. He asked the ref-erence of the resolution to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Lodge introduced a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence in the extradition case of General Ezeta. and asked for its present consideration, but Mr. Gray objected.

HILL FOR CLOTURE Mr. Hill then took the floor and made his speech on the rules of the Senate. He said: "The sentiment of the country manifested through the press, pulpit, the rostrum and every other avenue through which public opinion is usually communicated seems to desire the adoption of some new methods of procedure here whereby necessary legislation may be better facilitated. The demand for a change reflects the deep conviction that time is unnecessarily wasted; that useful legislation is at times unreasonably obstructed, and that the concessions of a majority do not find adequate and prompt expression in the enactment of laws essential to the welfare of the people. I assert that the privilege of unlimited debate in a legislative body is inconsistent with and destructive of the right and power of legislation. Such a condition brought into the House without a single change.

Mr. Walker spoke of his own bill and its superiority over the Carlisle bill. He expressed his hope that the bill would be believed, that during the recent tariff de-

bate many concessions were made and amendments accepted to the bill for the very purpose of avoiding interminable debate which was threatened or proposed by some of the minority. It is believed that the present affords an opportunity for the accomplishment of the supposed innovation, especially when there is not now pend ing in the Senate any general political measure upon which unusual interest is centered and demanding protracted discus-

There was further discussion of the change of rules by Senators Hoar and Aldrich, but at 2 o'clock the Nicaragua canal bill was taken up. Before Mr. Turpie re-sumed his speech Mr. Harris gave notice that to-morrow he would call up the bill for a military park at Shiloh. In beginning his speech on the proposed Nicaraguan canal Mr. Turple introduced several amendments to the pending bill, the most important of which was the fol-lowing: "No part of the contract for the said work shall be let to the Nicaragua Construction Company, nor to any other corporation associated with, or allied, or corporation associated with, or allied, or legally succeeding the said Nicaraguan Canal Construction Company. Contracts in said work shall be let only by the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua, and shall be settled and paid for only by the officers of said company, subject only to such prior inspection of the said work in sections as completed as Congress may hereafter provide, and subject to the previous approval of the Secretary of War." TURPIE'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Turpie devoted some time to con sideration of the questions of the concessions and of the forfeiture possible in the event of noncompletion of the canal within ten years from 1887. The provisions regarding these matters were exceedingly strict. The concession given in 1887 would be absolutely forfeited in 1897. What title the company did have in the canal route was certainly not that of a fee simple, a fee base, not even an easement. There was nothing to mortgage and nothing to sell The concessions gave no title and no sor of property rights to the company. Taking up the question of the physical construction of the various portions of the canal, the Senator went on to point out the great difficulties that would have to be overcome and to argue that the estimated part of the minor canals forming part of the whole system, were too low and, in one case—that of the canal between Lake Managua and Nicaragua-the estimate was mere guess work. Turning then to the matter of terminal points of the proposed canal, the Senator insisted that the estimates affecting the work at those places were much too small. The engineers had said that \$2,500,000 would be required to restore the harbor at Greytown on the Atlantic, whereas he had heard a naval officer say that \$10,000,000 would be required for that purpose. As to the Brito, the Pa-cific terminus, that place was not even a the canal would give work to laboring people, the Senator quoted from a report to show that Jamaica negroes were the only ones that could do the work under the climatic conditions there. whole thing appeared to Mr. Turpie as havbubble. To this grant this subvention To this grant this subvention of \$70,000,000 would be an instance of national crudity, of national verdancy, and unreasonable without a preliminary survey and estimate of cost. There was nothing in the bill to secure the completion of the canal or any part of it. Without waiting the completion of the speech, the Senate, at 4:15 p. m., went into executive session, and at 4:28 p. m., ad-

Senator Vest was engaged the greater part of to-day in trying to find an opening for the revival of his effort to get up the bill striking out the differential duty on refined sugar. He is not satisfied with the adverse result of his former trial and is now quoted as saying that he wants another opportunity to test the pleasure of the Senate on this proposition. The outlook for an early move in this direction is not very good, for it is understod that Sena-tor Turple, when he shall conclude his speech on the Nicaraguan canal bill, will be followed by Senator Morgan, who will be followed by Senator Morgan, who will also probably talk at length in reply. In view of this state of affairs, it is understood that Mr. Vest is becoming somewhat doubtful as to whether he will find the opportunity which he seeks before the Christmas holidays. If the opportunity presents itself, however, there is little doubt that he will take advantage of it.

GOVERNOR WEST SCORED.

Itah Indian Scare Said to Have Been Worked Up for Political Purposes.

DENVER. Col., Dec. 18.-A dispatch from Monticello, U. T., says: Colonel Lawton, of General McCook's staff, and David Day arrived here Wednesday, having been delayed by a break-down after riding forty-five miles with no saddles other than laprobes. The Ute invasion was shown by investigation to be a regular 'bunco" affair. There was no cause for the alarm, and the whole scare was due to a desire of the cowboys for grass and the anxiety of Utah's executive for wellrepaired political fences when Utah secures statehood. The Indian agent accuses Gov. West of political aspirations before the council, and declares the entire affair a "bunco" from start to finish. There are but few Utes in this section, and they are free from depredations or lawless acts or intent. Chief Ignacio, is bitter in his arraignment of what he pleased to term the "Mormon liars," and at first positively delined to return, but when the agent explained matters he consented to obey or-ders and go back. He explained to the council the talks he had in Washington, and declared that he had never knowingly relinquished his right to the country where he was born and where his father and mother were buried, and he further asserted that his rights antedated the settlement by the whites. Agent Day has advised the department of the character of the situation. The Indians have never been denie cartridges when they had money, and on the day that Governor West's arms and ammunition arrived cartridges were sold o the Indians. Colonel Lawton is also Col. S. S. Scott, of Uchee, Ala., and Capi

thoroughly disgusted. William S. Davis, of Little Rock, Ark. members of the commission to treat with the Uncompangre and Uintah tribes o the Ute Indians, and to allot their lands in severalty, left Denver to-day for Fort Duschene, and will be joined at Ouray by l'imothy Byrne, of Atlantic City, N. J., the third member of the committee. The sec-retary of the committee, Colonel Edlin, of Maryland, accompanies them. Byrne has been agent at Ouray for several years, and knows the Indian character well. Ute commission is acting under the treaty of 1880, and if it gets the Indians in a complaisant mood and allots them their lands n severalty, an immense domain of public ands in northeastern Utah and adjoining Colorado will be thrown open to the set tlers. The Uncompangre reservation alone embraces 1,900,000 acres and the reservations of the two other tribes nearly as much. The work of the commission this winter will be to come to an understanding with the Indians if possible, and in the spring put surveying parties to work, preliminary to allotting the lands in severalty to the Indians. When this will be ctually accomplished and the remain lands thrown open to settlement is only a matter of conjecture. The delay in taking action under the treaty of 1880 has been due to the unwillingness of the Indians to enter into negotiations.

NEGLECTED HIS WARD.

E. Porter Ashe, Guardian of Sarah Althea Terry, Removed by the Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18 .- E. Porter Ashe has been displaced as guardian of Mrs. Sarah Althea Terry, widow of Judge David S. Terry, who was killed four years ago while attempting to assault Justice Stephen J. Field. Mrs. Terry is now an inmate of the Stockton Insane Asylum. Thomas N. Williams filed a petition in the Superior Court charging Ashe with neglecting her property in this city and failing to supply her with the common necessities of life. Ashe has been absent from the State for a year and is supposed to be in the East. Williams will be appointed temporary guardian of Mrs. Terry at his own request. The unfortunate woman gained wide notoriety several years ago as plaintiff in a suit for divorce against the late Senator Sharon.

Poultry and Pet Stock Show. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18, - The aristocracy of American fowldom is on exhibition at Exposition Hall, where the great show of the Midcontinental Poultry and Pet Stock Association opened to-day. Over five thousand birds from all parts of the United States as well as Canada are competing for the many prizes offered. The show is one of the most complete ever he in this country. Among the hundreds of specimens on exhibition are many winners at the Madison-square Garden show.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is abundant reason for belief that it will cure

IN LABOR'S INTEREST

IMPORTANT MEASURE PREPARED BY COMMISSIONER C. D. WRIGHT.

Plan for the Settlement of Strikes through a "United States Board of Conciliation and Arbitration."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Labor Commissioner Wright has sent to Representative Erdman, of Pennsylvania, the draft of a bill for the national arbitration of strikes. The measure was prepared by Mr. Wright and his associates on the strike commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the great Chicago strike. Such arbitration was recommended in the commission's report and the bill now gives the practical details of their plan. It differs entirely from the arbitration bill heretofore introduced by Representative Springer, being more elaborate and precise in its details. Mr. Erdman will introduce it in the House to-morrow.

The title of the bill is "A bill concern ing carriers engaged in the interstate commerce and their employes." It is modeled after the interstate-commerce act, as that act has received judicial sanction in almost every section. It provides for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a commission consisting of five persons, to be known as "The United States Board of Conciliation and Arbitration." Not more than three of the commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. One of them shall have had experience in the management of railroads and one other is to be selected from some incorporated association of railway employes. The commission shall have authority to inquire into the terms and conditions of all employes subject to the act, and shall have the right to obtain from common carriers all necessary information. The provisions of the interstatecommerce act are closely followed in this respect. The commission has the power to make all necessary rules and regulations and may administer oaths. The salary of each commissioner shall be \$7,500 per annum, and the secretary, to be appointed, shall have a salary of \$3,500. The principal offices of the commission shall be in the city of Washington, where its general sessions shall be held, but special sessions may be held anywhere in the United States. An annual report shall be submitted and publication of the reports and decisions may be authorized and shall be competent evidence in all gourts of the United States. The bill provides that the system of ar-

bitration and conciliation shall apply to mmon carriers engaged in the transportation between the States of passengers and property by railroad and by water and to all persons and corporations leasing cars used for such transportation and all their employes; that the wages paid in such transportation and handling and the rules and regulations shall be reasonable just, not, however, taking away the right to make contracts.

Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the commission that a strike or contro versy between those subject to the act is threatened or has occurred it shall be its duty as soon as practicable to put itself in communication with both parties and endeavor, by mediation and conciliation, to effect a settlement. Likewise, on the re-quest of employes or corporations, as well as of its own volition, it may make an investigation. All reports of investigations and mediations and the findings of facts therein shall be prima facie evidence as to each and every fact and be given due weight in all judicial proceedings and the Attorney-general of the United States, to whom the same shall be transmitted, shall take such action as is necessary. During the pendency of an arbitration it is not law-ful for an employer to discharge an em-ploye nor for such employe and associations to aid or abet strikes nor to quit employ ment without thirty days' notice. The viola-

In Section 13 the incorporation of employes is encouraged and Chapter 567, United States Statutes, 1885-6, is enlarged so as to provide that the constitution and by-laws of such association shall contain a pro-vision that membership shall cease by par-ticipating in schemes of violence, strikes, etc., and that the members shall not be ersonally liable for any acts, debts or obigations of the organization. Whenever receivers appointed by the federal courts are in control of a railroad the employes shall have the right to be heard in the court on all questions affecting the terms of their employment and no reduction of wages shall be made by the receiver without the authority of the court after due notice. It is further made a misdemeanor for any officer or employer to require employes to enter into an agreement not to become a member of a labor organization on to threaten an employe with loss of employment or discrimi-nation because of such membership, or to require such employe to become a mem-ber of a beneficial organization. The purpose is to have the bill considered by the labor committees of the House at an early day. There is no doubt of a fav-

orable report on it and it is hoped to secure consideration for it in the House soon after the holidays, Messrs. Sargent, Arthur and other chiefs of railway labor organizations are now in Washington and will be consulted concerning the measures.

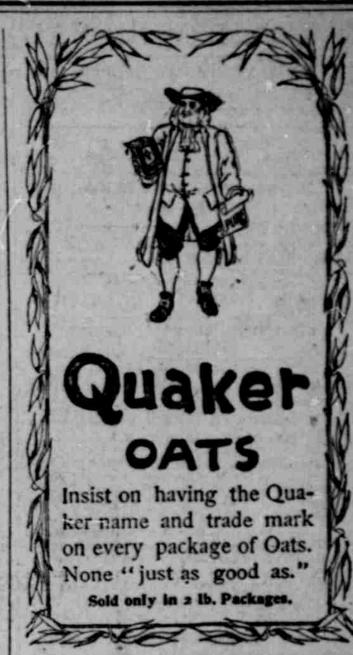
SHOULD BE BOUNCED.

Mr. Taylor Unfit for Office if Charges Against Him Are True. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. - Additional charges against C. H. J. Taylor, the colored lumbia, alleging that he offered to enter into an agreement to make clerical appointments in his office and pay money to W. Calvin Chase, editor of a local negro journal, to cease the publication of attacks on him, have been filed with the Civilservice Commission. In the papers filed by Chase, H. C. C. Astwood, ex-chairman of the executive committee of the National Negro Democratic League, and a forme friend of the recorder's, makes an affidavit reciting the verbal agreement to reward the negro editor for abandoning his newspaper attacks and concluding the statements says: "Whether Tuylor kept the agreement in toto I am unable to state as I severed connection with Taylor and the Democratic party in consequence of his disreputable manner of proceedings."
Further charges of official misconduct are threatened by Chase. Former charges against Taylor for violating the civil-service laws were forwarded several months ago by the commission to the President. and are now awaiting his action.

War on Rapacious Attorneys. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- Representative Auken, of Michigan, proposes urging a vigorous warfare against certain lawyers of Washington who are charging 25 per cent. commissions on the sums allowed mail carriers for extra time. Congress referred these claims for overtime to the Court of Claims, and the court is now making many allowances of claims. The amounts are small, but they go to many persons and in the aggregate they are very large. After the court allows the claim it is sent to Congress to be included in the postoffice appropriation bill. When this bill comes up Mr. Auken intends attacking the lawyers fees in it. He says that attorneys have sent out circulars representing the difficulties of collecting the extras. Many of the mail clerks have thus been induced to sign contracts and powers of attorney by which the lawyers will get 25 per cent. of their claims. Mr. Auken declares that any such charge is extortion and he will endeavor to have the appropriation so framed that the 25 per cent. fee will be cut off.

No Fresh Action Regarding Armenia. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Inquipy at the State Department shows that the President has taken no fresh action in the matter of sending Mr. Jewett to investigate the Armenian atrocities since his last report to Congress. Secretary Gresham said that the matter remained in exactly the same state as it did when the Porte refused to allow Mr. Jewett to accompany the commission on the terms offered by the President. The instructions to Minister Terrell, of date Dec. 5, relative to the selection of Mr. Jewett, our consul at Sivas, to accompany the commission and make an indepe investigation, have not been changed in any respect. Mr. Jewett, consequently, remains under orders to perform the work but of course this is impossible as long as the Porte insists in its refusal to sanction his investigation, and the State Department has not, as yet, been informed of any change in the position of the Turkish gov-ernment on the matter.

Jewelry Scheme to Be Suppressed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18,-The Postoffice Department will suppress the scheme prac-



ticed by some jewelry companies who have been sending boxes of jewelry articles to individuals whose names were taken from advertising lists with a notice to the post-master to open the box if uncalled for and return it to the firm with an inclosed stamp. On this being done several concerns have sent communications to the persons from whom the boxes were returned and demanded pay for some article which they assert was taken from the package. The scheme has been reported to the department, and acting Postmaster Jones has determined to protect the public from the practice and will tect the public from the practice and will take prompt measures to suppress it. All postmasters will be notified to open the boxes as requested by the concerns, and other necessary measures will be enforced.

Flow of Oratory To-Morrow. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Thirteen Senators will make speeches next Thursday on the occasion of the unveiling of the statues of Daniel Webster and Gen. John Stark, which have been placed in Statuary Hall at the Capitol by the State of New Hampshire. The list of speakers who will devote themselves to Webster includes Senators Chandler, Hoar, Morgan, Morrill, Platt, Davis Cullom, Mitchell of Oregon, and Lodge while the Stark list embraces Senators Gallinger, Proctor, Hawley and Dubois. In the list of House speakers will be Messrs, Blair and Baker, of New Hampshire; Grout and Bowers, of Vermont; Everett, of Mass-achusetts, and Curtis, of New York.

Confirmations by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Charles D. Clark, of Tennessee, to be United States district judge of the Eastern and Middle district of Tennessee; Thomas O'Hara, of Michlgan, to be consul of the United States at Juan Del Norte, Nicaragua; Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, to be an interstate-commerce commissioner: John A. Williamson, to be register of the land office at Lander, Wyo.; Francis E. Rice, to be rever of public moneys at Lander, Wyo.; George H. De Reamer, of Wisconsin be second assistant engineer in the United States revenue cutter service.

Patents Granted Indianians. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- Patents · have been awarded to the following residents of Indiana: Frank W. Baker, Kokomo, spirometer; Colin W. Claybourne, Indianapolis, apparatus for burning granular fuel; Lazer Lazerus, Indianapolis, feed device for locomotives; Samuel Longanecker, Anderson,
window shade; John A. McGriff, Anderson,
suspender buckle; Nate H. Roberts, assignor to E. C. Atkins, Indianapolis, rotary
plow; Aaron Sellers, Muncle, wrench; John
W. Shanbeck, Mulberry, gate; Indiana,
Coffee Company, Indianapolis, coffee; Madison Brewing Company, Madison, beer, ale
and porter.

Lafe Pence Seeking Information. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Representative Pence has introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the probable fevenues and deficiencies for the current year, whether internal revenue taxation or custom duties can best meet possible deficiencies; what revenue would be yielded by taxing ale, beer and fermented liquors from \$1 to \$1.50 per tarrel; what revenue per barrel; what revenues have been or will be gained by the increased tax on

distilled spirits. Howgate Pleads Not Guilty. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- Capt. Henry W. Howgate pleaded not guilty to seven indict-, ments brought against him for embezzlement, while disbursing clerk of the Signal Service, when arraigned to-day before Judge McComas, of the Criminal Court. Counsel were also notified to appear before the court next Saturday to arrange for the date of the trial on the other three indict-

In Honor of Minister Baker. WASHINGTON, Dec.18 .- Secretary Gresham has received a cable from Jesus Velasco, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Salvador, stating that a military parade was given yesterday at Salvador by the government of Salvador in honor of the United States minister, Mr. Baker, as an evidence of its friendliness for the people and gov-ermment which he represents and the dis-tinguished esteem in which he is held.

Senate and the Pooling Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate will take no action on the railroad pooling bill till after the holidays. It will then be considered in the committee on interstate commerce, reported to the Senate and pushed as rapidly as possible. The Senators do not think there will be any amendments made to the bill. It is said that being a measure satisfactory to the House, it does not seem necessary to change it in the Senate.

Carlisle's Winged Gold. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-The gold reserve was further reduced to-day by the withdrawal at New York of \$1,800,000, which leaves the amount of the reserve at the close of business, \$91,554,909. The cash balance was \$155,048,459,

Possible Victim of Cannibals. HERMOSILLA, Mex., Dec. 18.-A party

of citizens which left here a few weeks ago to explore Tiburen island in search of gold mines, which, according to tradition are to be found there, has returned with one member missing. The Seris Indians, the cannibalistic tribe which occupies the island, made no hostile demonstration to-ward the prospectors, but Edward Flores, a young member of the party, became sep-arated from his companions, and although a search was made for him he could not be found. It is feared that he was kidnaped by the Indians and killed and eaten.

Fraudulent Bonds.

YANKTON, S. D., Dec. 18.—New York people arrived here to-day with \$76,000 worth of fraudulent school bonds that had been sold by J. T. Pierce, of Yankton, and \$125,000 worth of fraudulent tex-sale certificates bearing the guarantee of the American State Bank of Yankton. These were indorsed by Pierce. A number of the bonds bear date of 1887, and interest has been paid on these up to December.

The Love of Jewels. The love of jewelry, it is said, is natural to the human race, but it is especially a characteristic of women. If you wish to please your sweetheart, wife or daughter, call on J. C. Sipe, Room 4, Old Sentinel Building, and purchase her an artistic piece of jewelry for a Xmas gift.

